

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

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TERMS:
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All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, May 30, 1862.

Five Thousand Federals Surprised.
RICHMOND, May 20.—The Lynchburg Virginian of today, says that about 5,000 of the enemy were caught between the forces of Generals Heth and Marshall, near the Narrows of New River, in Giles county. The enemy seeing their plight, broke and fled without making fight.—Eighteen hundred prisoners were captured. They surrendered their arms, and were paroled. It is believed that this news is confirmed by official dispatches received this afternoon.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Heth.
RICHMOND, May 21.—The following official dispatch was received yesterday:
New River, May 19, via Dublin 20.—By co-operation with Gen. Marshall, Cox has been driven out of this section of the country, losing many prisoners, his entire camp and gear, and equipment, &c.
(Signed) H. H. Heth,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

From New Mexico.
RICHMOND, May 21.—The following official dispatch was received here today from the army of New Mexico:
The army of New Mexico met and whipped entirely the federals under Gen. E. R. S. Canby, who had received reinforcements from Colorado—killing over one hundred and capturing a large number. The fight occurred on the 27th March, 23 miles East of Santa Fe, which place is now headquarters of the Confederate Army. Santa Fe is from 175 to 200 miles North of Valverde—the place of the previous battle—and is the Capital of the Territory of New Mexico. The whole Territory may now be considered conquered and wrested from the Federals.

From Corinth.
MOBILE, May 22.—A dispatch to the Advertiser from Corinth the 21st, says skirmishing was continued yesterday without any important results. Our forces shelled the enemy out on the Farmington road; no casualties on our side; loss of the enemy unknown. Indications portend a battle near at hand; indeed the conflict may begin any moment. A heavy rain this morning postponed a movement.

Butler's infamous order has fired our army. Gov. Dr. Palmer delivered an address to the troops which stirred them deeply.

A Federal spy is to be shot to-day.
SECOND DISPATCH.
A special to the Advertiser from Corinth the 21st, at night, says there is general picket skirmishing on our right and left lines.

On the left, the enemy threw a number of shells without damage. On our right, several casualties occurred.—Among the killed is Captain Richards, of the 31st Mississippi. The enemy suffered a great deal.

A general engagement is expected to-morrow. Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troops are in fine spirits and confident of victory. The weather is fine and pleasant.

Gen. Halleck sent 200 Confederate prisoners having the small pox, to Fort Pillow to be exchanged for Federal prisoners that have been sent here for that purpose. Gen. Villipigne refused to receive them.

Gen. Beauregard sent a letter to Halleck to-day, charging him with bad faith and inhumanity. Halleck replied, denying any knowledge that the men had the small pox.

Vegetables for the Sick.

CORINTH, May 15.—The Telegraph Operator: Please furnish copies of this dispatch to the newspapers in your respective cities.

"Our sick soldiers must have vegetables. All subsistence officers will purchase and transmit by railroad such vegetables as can be procured. The people along the lines of the different roads are urgently requested to bring to their respective depots from day to day such as can be spared. The transportation will be furnished by the mail trains."

"G. T. BEAUREGARD."
DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—Official dispatches were received yesterday at the War Department from General Beauregard stating that two of the enemy's gun-boats on the Mississippi, heretofore reported to have been injured by us, had been towed ashore to prevent their sinking, and that the entire mortar fleet had withdrawn from the range of the fire of Fort Pillow.—Richmond Examiner, 14th.

The Cause.
The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th, has an article on the prospects, from which we take the following extract:

The summer is at hand. The waters must fall so as to curtail the power of the too much dreaded gunboats. The diseases of the climate must tell upon the invader. He has more country to guard in the far South, and must be severely harassed and weakened by pestilence.—His large armies in various directions, as they have penetrated farther than ever from their homes, must be victualled with immensely increasing difficulty. (Indeed we know here how they have already suffered in the Peninsula.) Our sufferings in our own land cannot be so great as his; but we ought to endure and bear more than he can, as we struggle for all that is dear on earth, and he only for power and plunder. At such a time, and amidst such discomforts of the enemy, if we only be sufficiently active and sagacious, we shall strike blows upon him from which he cannot recover. He is expending all his power and means to subjugate us.—We have but to be constant, persevering and watchful—never relaxing, never depending—and he will inevitably break down in his mighty crusade. It cannot be long maintained in such vast proportions. It is a thing impossible.

The first great event will likely be the attempt to take this city. The fight in this vicinity will be a great struggle. Our soldiers are confident, and are properly upon them and their commanders.—Beauregard's great battle, if it does not precede this, will follow soon afterwards. If they are both in our favor they may possibly end the war; at all events, the enemy could not recover from two such defeats this year. Should either or both be against us, we must only gather up the remains of battle and prepare for that prolonged struggle which, with a brave people and undegenerate descendants of the brave men of the Revolution of '76, must terminate in favor of liberty and independence.

Let us repeat, the battles thus far in the field prove that our true and brave Southern men can defeat the enemy with the odds of numbers on his side. The continuation of the war will only continue this illustration in our favor. There is no reason for despondency. We may regret blunders and time lost; but we have the greatest cause for consolation, and should never fail to remember that in every contest where there was the least semblance of fairness and with the odds always against us, we have proved our inability to whip the enemy, and his utter inability to conquer the country.

Let us, therefore, take courage—cheer up—sustain the Government—strengthen and feed the army—stand by the cause to the bitter end, and we shall conquer gloriously, and ere long enjoy the peace and independence which it is to be hoped we shall have merited.

The New York Express, alluding to the report of a contemplated movement among the Border States Congressmen, published in the New York Times, says:
There is some, much truth in this, we are inclined to believe, judging by what we hear from Washington. The Border States men in Congress are the Conservatives of the North are in utter grief, and almost in despair—because not only of the shameless prostration of the accidental powers of this Government now in the hands of the Radicals and Jobbers in Congress, but because measures are in contemplation by these Radicals, which in their judgment, are utterly subversive to the Constitution as Secession itself. The Wilsons, the Sumners, the Wades seem to have absolute control in Congress, despite the Republican Brownings, the Covens, and the Doolittles, while the President himself, as if under some fatal spell, since he last took the Democratic Mr. Stanton into his Cabinet, fails to exert the conservative influence we had from him for some weeks before Stanton became his counselor, if not his controller.

The step contemplated, or talked of, is in no revolutionary, violent spirit—but in the spirit of profound grief, and sorrow—the spirit of mourning over events which cannot now be checked or controlled, as the people cannot be reached in time, through the slowly-moving forms of constitutional Government. Millions of taxation, millions of appropriations are asked for, and demanded, for no other use than for unconstitutional purposes. The idea is, that they who ask for them ought to vote all alone for the means to carry them out. We think, as is hinted in the letter to the Times, that the Border States men are willing to confide in the President; but of the Wilsons, Sumners, Wades, all conservatives have been taken, and the President means right, or seems to mean right, which cannot be said of the many ambitious men about him, desirous of stepping into his shoes; while, it must be confessed, the President lacks ability or courage to execute his own good intentions or will. If he only had the spirit and self-reliance of the Democratic Andrew Jackson, or the Whig Henry Clay, he would govern, and not be governed, as he now is too often.

Mrs. President Davis at Raleigh.
The lady of President Davis, with her family of four children, is at present residing in our city. We understand it is contemplated by the family to make Raleigh their home for the present. Several ladies and gentlemen accompany the President's family, amongst whom we notice Senator Gwin, of California, and his son. At present they all occupy rooms at the Yarrowburgh House.

We understand it is the intention of President Davis to lead an army against the hosts investing Richmond, and that he has declared its streets shall run blood before he yields it. May God be with him.—Raleigh (N. C.) Register, May 14.

The invader has always the advantage at the outset. Not knowing where he is to strike, all points must be guarded. Thus, 15,000 men at Port Royal have kept 50,000 of our troops idle. As he advances his designs become apparent, and we can concentrate upon him. He must advance, or he is no nearer the end than he was at the beginning. Our time will come then. We can annoy, harass and cut off by detail, until either retreat or advance becomes equally hazardous.

Gen. Butler's Last Order.

Humanity will be shocked and decency outraged with the perusal of the atrocious order of the Puritan General who now lords it over the city of New Orleans. From the commencement of the war down to the date of this brutal order, Butler has been distinguished for his ruffian tyranny; but this last order throws in the shade all other of the outrages of which even he has been guilty. The threat to the people of Baltimore that there was an agent in every household that might be used for their destruction, was a suggestion of wholesale assassination unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare; but this sinks into insignificance when compared with the license which he has officially given through this late order to his unprincipled soldiery.

And why this brutal order?—this evulsion of the malignity of a party tyrant? Simply because the ladies of that proud city are unwilling to demean themselves sufficiently to recognize his hirelings as gentlemen, and because Butler knows and feels that the ladies are correct in their estimate of the character of himself and soldiers.

What a commentary upon the boasted civilization of the North! and the motives which prompted its issue disclose, in the most forcible light the evidences of the deep-seated and intense hatred which is felt by the Puritan New Englander towards the people of the South. Butler once professed to be a great friend of the South, and was known as a Massachusetts fire-eater. This war has unmasked the hypocrite, and he now stands before the world as the representative specimen of the lowest depths of meanness that the Almighty has permitted to have an existence in modern times—by theologians considered not the best age of the world's history.

Letter from Nashville.
A gentleman who has just returned from Nashville gives the following items to the Memphis Appeal:

A perfect reign of terror exists at Nashville. Andy Johnson says the people of Tennessee need not expect nothing from him. By the by, you had as well let the people know that his body guard of two hundred men are all from Cincinnati. I saw them, and a more common set of Dutch I never beheld. Old "Andy" boards at the St. Charles.

The ladies of Nashville are treating, as true Southern matrons and maidens should treat, the vile invaders of their beautiful city with contempt. They look the simple words, "I hate you," at each Federal scamp that passes.

Almost every lady in Nashville is a secessionist. There are very few, however, of the lower class, who are against us. They have nothing to lose.

The Yankee officers have their families with them. The women are common—red-haired, gray-eyed specimens of Yankeeism—dressed in bonnets, large hoops, and balmy skirts. Leather gloves are all the rage.

The Yankees have made the pie trade brisk in Nashville. Cheese and apples are in great demand; the Yankee soldiers march at them all day through the streets.

The Federals are quite uneasy in regard to the health of the city. They have seven thousand sick, and I am happy to say that an average of thirty-one are buried daily.

The Object of the War Developed.

The Federal General Hunter has issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, free. It appears from recent news that the attempt to enlist negroes as volunteer has proved a complete failure. The emancipation of the slaves in the above States is professedly based on the idea that martial law and slavery in a free country are incompatible. Negro stealing has all along been one of the chief features of the war, so far as the Yankees are concerned, and professions of their journals to the contrary notwithstanding.

A New Phase in Yankee Tactics—A Woman Appointed Major.

The Yankee Government of Illinois has paid a rather unusual compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of the Seventeenth Illinois regiment, conferring on her the appointment of major. The Peoria (Illinois) Transcript says:
Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign, sharing the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Gov. Yates, hearing of her heroic conduct, presented her with a commission as major in the army, the document conferring the well-merited honor being made out with due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.

The Right Sort of Confidence.

We notice in the New Orleans papers that all articles advertised for sale are offered for Confederate money—some say for "Confederate money or gold, as the purchaser may elect." Now, this is the proper kind of confidence for our people to exhibit; it looks like true patriotism, and will rank in history as a parallel to that faith of the Romans which induced them to buy lots in Rome at undiminished prices while Hannibal's legions were besieging the city and thundering at its gates upon a mission of conquest and subjugation.—Memphis Appeal.

"Henry, my love, I wish you would drop that book and talk with me, I feel so dull."

A long silence, and no reply.
"Oh, Henry, my foot's asleep."
"Is it well, don't talk, dear, you might wake it."

The Crusade Against Slavery.

As the war progresses we get new evidences of the crusade the North is waging against the institution of slavery.—The Yankee general at Port Royal, South Carolina, has just issued his decree, declaring free all the slaves in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. The following is the official fiat:
HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.
The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

The Policy of the War.

From an article in a recent number of the New York Herald we take the following:

By precipitating battles at the two places named, (Corinth and Richmond,) we risk, in case of a disaster, the indefinite protraction of the war. By enclosing the Confederates within a network from which they cannot escape, and starving them into submission, we gain two objects which the country would be gratified to accomplish—that of sparing the further effusion of blood, and capturing and punishing the rebel leaders. This line of policy cannot be entrusted into better hands than those of General McClellan and Halleck. If the Government consults the interest and feelings of the country, it will support them in pursuing it.

Rumor of Interference in American Affairs.

The London Morning Advertiser's Paris correspondent writes, on the 19th ult.

"It is reported to-day that the Emperor has informed Mr. Sillid that, unless something decisive should settle the indecisive dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England would feel bound to interfere."

A Paris correspondent of the London Herald, writing on the 21st April, says:

"The rumor is revived of an Anglo-French intervention in American affairs. It is said by the Southern party here that communications have lately passed between London and Paris on the subject."

"Mississippians Never Surrender."

This was the response of the authorities of Vicksburg to the insolent summons of the Yankee gun-boat Captain to surrender the city. It is similar to the memorable reply of General Taylor to Santa Anna, who, with a force of four to one, demanded his surrender on the field of Buena Vista. As the Mexican hosts were overthrown and routed there, we have good reason to hope that the Federal hosts will be overthrown and dismayed on every future field where the subjugation of the South is attempted.

Since Jeff. Thompson so successfully and heroically resisted the Federal gun-boats on the Mississippi, and their great armada of iron clads was so signally repulsed.

Salt in the South.

The following table shows the yield of the various reservoirs in the Confederacy:

Virginia salt wells—Seventy-five gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.
Grand River, Arkansas—Eighty gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.
Illinois River, Arkansas—Eighty gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.
Clarke county (Alabama) springs—One hundred and fifty gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.
Fifty-five miles North of Brownsville, in Texas, there is a salt lake about forty acres in extent. The salt is deposited in crystals over the bottom of this lake to an unexplored depth, "with brine over it to the depth of over two feet." Salt is cut out for use, but soon crystallizes again to the same level.

Negro Invaders.

The people of the South have been unwilling, from the first, to admit the startling fact that the Yankee Government ever contemplated the invasion of her borders by the armed colored population of the slave States, in the prosecution of her plans of subjugation. This fact, humiliating as it may be to humanity, and shocking to civilization, has at last been demonstrated by the organization, in Washington, D. C., of two regiments, and in Charleston, Va., of one or more companies, who are drilled daily after sundown, and instructed in the manual of shooting down their owners. This is the secret of the running off of the male slaves of the Valley. It is a pity that Virginia's eyes have been closed so long to the real designs of the Lincoln Government. They are now opened. Blindness is no longer an excuse for suicide.

Dried Fruit.

If fruit should be as abundant this year as it promises to be, we suggest that a large quantity of peach should be dried. The dried fruit will make pleasant food and an agreeable drink for the soldiers. When apples come in, they should also be dried in large quantities.

The Wheat Crop.

We now find in most of the papers an entirely different account of the wheat crop than has heretofore been put forth by crackers and speculators—and no doubt much to the disappointment of the latter, who are hoarding it up to take advantage of the distresses of dependent purchasers. We trust that an accurate Providence has disappointed them in their contemplated extortion on the fall of human existence. We have seen specimens of wheat growing in this vicinity, which, notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the blades, had healthy stalks and well filled heads, and so far advanced as not to be subject to further casualties. The weather, for several days past has been most favorable to its maturing.—Macon (Ga.) Jour. & Messenger.

The Athens (Ga.) Banner has the following:

"We are gratified to learn that there has been a great improvement in the appearance of the wheat within the last ten days, and it is now thought a fair crop will be made."

"Much of the alarm on the subject was produced by panic-makers—birds of evil omen—who seem to take delight in circulating gloomy reports. A highly respected farmer of Hall county, requests us to correct the statement of a correspondent of the Watchman to the effect that large quantities of the wheat in that county had been ploughed up. He says he has not heard of an acre being ploughed up."

Be Not Discouraged.

The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, in its issue of April 30th, very correctly says: "There are some faint hearts that quail before the enemy's demonstrations of superior numbers and equipments; but there is no necessity for this. They have not begun to whip us up to this date.—The men who fought the battle of Manassas are with us yet. The men who drove back the invader at Big Bethel and Ball's Bluff are with us yet. The men who fought the good fight at Elkhorn, and in a score of battles in Missouri, are with us yet. The men who took Fort Sumter are with us yet. The men who repelled the foe at Shiloh are with us yet, and perhaps 125 thousand strong this day. The whole people of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, are with us yet. A total army of four hundred thousand men are with us yet.—Tens of thousands of friends in Maryland and Kentucky are with us yet.—And the strength of an honest cause is with us yet. Be not discouraged."

A North Carolina Abolition Regiment.

The Wilmington Journal of the 14th, says:

"We have it on perfectly good authority that the Lincoln Government is engaged in trying to get up a First North Carolina Regiment for the Federal service, and that a man named Potter holds the commission of Colonel, and another named Respass, the position of Lieut-Colonel.—Who Potter is we do not know. Respass is the former, or we suppose present Mayor of Washington, N. C. It is said they have succeeded in getting together a few traitors from the most God-abandoned portion of the population of the worst newspapers."

We care little for long cards published in newspapers. These facts speak for themselves, and leave no doubt on our mind of the truth of all we have said about the existence of treason in some cases in that section. Young Respass is Lieut-Colonel—what is the senior Respass?—Echo answers—What?

The Prisoners to be Paroled.

Orders were received from Gen. Beauregard yesterday to put the Northern prisoners at Camp Oglethorpe upon parole. As soon, therefore, as descriptive cards can be made out, and they are sworn not to bear arms in this war until regularly exchanged, they will be sent up to the Federal lines beyond Chattanooga, and there turned loose to seek their homes, which we hope they will enjoy so much as to be disposed in future to avoid repeating those of other people. The prisoners were highly edified with the tidings yesterday.—Macon Tel.

A Characteristic Anecdote of Price.

Shortly after he had joined the army at Corinth, General Beauregard conducted him round the lines of the camp and with a good deal of pride exhibited and explained the strength of his fortifications. "What do you think of these works, General Price?" "Why, General," answered Price, "to tell you the truth, I never saw but two of the kind before, and that was after our boys had taken them."

Butler in New Orleans.

If the telegraph is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, Butler is doing good service to our cause. For the sake of our liberty, we hope he will not tire!—Go on brave Butler, and destroy every vestige of liberty! Grind New Orleans to very powder! Rule the city with a rod of iron! Starve the people or make them join your plundering, thieving army!—Give it no quarters! You will teach them to surrender! It is a terrible way you have of teaching, but it seems some of our people will learn in no other. You are teaching our people some important truths which we have in these columns striven in vain to impress upon them.

Hereafter let the motto of the South be "Perish citizen! Perish army! Perish people! Perish everything! But surrender, never!"—Jackson Mississippi.

Beauregard and Price.

The magnanimity of Gen. Beauregard we hear prompted him to tender to Gen. Price any position in the coming battle at Corinth which he would indicate.—Gen. Price replied to this magnanimous tender from the Commander-in-Chief that, if left to himself, he would take the position of "danger," whereupon he was assigned the front position, where he will lead off in the fight. We know not which most to commend—the magnanimity of Gen. Beauregard or the cool and brave daring of Gen. Price.

Federal Outrages.

If there is any man yet living among us insane enough to desire to see Gen. Tennessee pass under the dominion of Lincoln, we invite him to read the following article, which we take from the Richmond Dispatch of the 14th:

FROM THE LOWER VALLEY.—We noticed yesterday the arrival of two citizens of Jefferson county, who had succeeded in flanking the Yankee pickets and made their way to the Confederate lines. The accounts they give of Federal outrages in that locality are such as to arouse the slumbering vengeance of every patriot, and to quicken into life and vitality the dormant energies of those who would obtain freedom without sacrifices. We sincerely hope that Richmond may be spared the fate of the rich Valley of Virginia, and to avert these horrors for our land and people.

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"Much of the alarm on the subject was produced by panic-makers—birds of evil omen—who seem to take delight in circulating gloomy reports. A highly respected farmer of Hall county, requests us to correct the statement of a correspondent of the Watchman to the effect that large quantities of the wheat in that county had been ploughed up. He says he has not heard of an acre being ploughed up."

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Lessons of Encouragement.

History, if it teaches anything, teaches and proves conclusively that a brave and united people, determined on independence, can never be subjugated. A correspondent very appositely cites some instances as follows:

Think of the men of the Revolution; when the entire South was overrun by the British and Tories! Think of our frontiers then exposed to the scalping knife of the savage! Yet we triumphed in the end. Think of the last war with England, when Washington itself was in the hands of the enemy. Yet England was again compelled to ask for peace.—Read the effects to subjugate Switzerland. Yet these few cantons have defied Europe. Read the war in the Spanish peninsula, in which the power of France was at last humbled, though she had overrun all Spain. Remember the invasion of Russia, fighting for their homes, exterminated the grand army of Napoleon. Are we any less man than they?

FEDERAL OPINION OF GEN. PRICE.—Some of the Yankee prisoners have expressed the following opinion of General Sterling Price: "He is a great General. He never fights until he gets ready, and he is always ready."

Alexander with 30,000 men conquered Persia, defeating in three battles from three to ten times the numerical strength of his. Are the Yankees any braver than the Persians? Are the Confederates less brave than the Greeks?